

# Report a notifiable disease or public health hazard



Report an **URGENT** notifiable disease case or chemical or radiation exposure within 24 hours by telephone to your local [UKHSA health protection team](#):

Report all cases online within 3 days at [www.gov.uk/guidance/report-a-notifiable-disease](http://www.gov.uk/guidance/report-a-notifiable-disease)

## You must report:

- any suspected notifiable disease
- any suspected infectious disease that may present a significant risk to human health
- any radiation or chemical exposure that may present a significant risk to human health

Do not wait for laboratory confirmation of a disease. By law, registered medical practitioners must report any suspicion of a notifiable disease.

## When to report as urgent

Report a suspected disease as urgent if:

- it's part of a current outbreak
- it's uncommon in the UK
- it spreads easily, or its spread is hard to control
- the patient is high risk, for example because of their age or job

If you are not sure, treat the case as urgent.

## What happens when you make a notification?

A member of your local [UKHSA health protection team](#) will review your notification and may:

- provide public health advice
- carry out contact tracing
- encourage urgent vaccination of contacts of a case
- send additional diagnostic test kits
- identify disease trends and risks

## Notifiable diseases

| Disease  | Whether likely to be routine or urgent           |
|--|--|
| Acute encephalitis   | Routine  |
| Acute flaccid paralysis or acute flaccid myelitis (AFP or AFM) | Urgent   |
| Acute infectious hepatitis (A/B/C)                             | Urgent   |
| Acute meningitis   | Urgent   |
| Acute poliomyelitis  | Urgent   |
| Anthrax  | Urgent   |
| Botulism   | Urgent   |
| Brucellosis  | Routine. Urgent if acquired in UK                |
| Chickenpox (varicella)   | Routine  |
| Cholera  | Urgent   |
| Congenital syphilis  | Routine  |
| COVID-19   | Routine  |
| Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD)                                | Routine  |
| Diphtheria   | Urgent   |
| Disseminated gonococcal infection (DGI)                        | Routine  |
| Enteric fever (typhoid or paratyphoid fever)                   | Urgent   |
| Food poisoning   | Routine. Urgent if part of a cluster or outbreak |
| Haemolytic uraemic syndrome (HUS)                              | Urgent   |
| Hantavirus   | Urgent   |
| Infectious bloody diarrhoea                                    | Urgent   |
| Influenza of zoonotic origin                                   | Urgent   |
| Invasive group A streptococcal disease                         | Urgent   |
| Legionnaires' disease  | Urgent   |
| Leprosy  | Routine  |

| Disease   | Whether likely to be routine or urgent  |
|---|---|
| Malaria   | Routine. Urgent if acquired in UK   |
| Measles   | Urgent  |
| Meningococcal septicaemia   | Urgent  |
| Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS)   | Urgent  |
| Mpox (previously known as monkeypox)  | Urgent  |
| Mumps   | Routine   |
| Neonatal herpes   | Routine   |
| Plague  | Urgent  |
| Rabies  | Urgent  |
| Rubella   | Routine   |
| Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)  | Urgent  |
| Scarlet fever   | Routine   |
| Smallpox  | Urgent  |
| Tetanus   | Routine. Urgent if associated with injecting drug use                             |
| Tuberculosis  | Routine. Urgent if healthcare worker or suspected cluster or multi-drug resistant |
| Report suspected cases of TB to the <a href="#">National TB Surveillance System</a> |   |
| Typhus  | Routine   |
| Viral haemorrhagic fever (VHF)  | Urgent  |
| Whooping cough  | Urgent if diagnosed in acute phase. Routine in later diagnosis                    |
| Yellow fever  | Routine. Urgent if acquired in UK   |